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TRAINING AND RESEARCH: UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 46/180 of 19 December 1991 on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the General Assembly, after considering the reports of the Secretary-General (A/46/619), the high-level independent consultant (A/46/482, annex), the Board of Trustees of UNITAR (see A/46/619) and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/46/624), decided that interim measures should be taken in relation to UNITAR and requested the Secretary-General to propose ways and means to resolve the outstanding debt of the Institute and put forward specific proposals for its future. The Secretary-General was also requested to analyse the terms of reference, programmes and budgets and financing of all research and/or training institutes with aims similar to those of the Institute, and to indicate the extent to which a system-wide rationalization of research and training could be effected.

2. This report describes the interim measures taken on UNITAR and contains proposals for the future of the Institute, including resolving the problem of the debt, and draw on the recommendations of the high-level consultant. It also describes the results of the survey of research and training institutes.

II. INTERIM MEASURES TAKEN BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

3. With regard to the Assembly's request that interim measures be taken relating to UNITAR, the focus of the Institute's activities has shifted towards training programmes and research activities related to training, as recommended by the high-level consultant. These activities have been mainly carried out from the European office of the Institute, with funding from extrabudgetary sources. They are described in detail in the report of the Acting Executive Director (A/47/14).

4. Regarding the post of Executive Director, the Secretary-General, after taking into account the relevant recommendations of the high-level consultant and as part of the first phase of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations, decided to abolish the post of Under-Secretary-General in February 1992 and appointed the Director of the European Office of UNITAR at Geneva as Acting Executive Director.

5. In spite of these measures, the Institute continues to face serious financial difficulties. As at 31 December 1991, the accumulated debt amounted to over US$ 10.1 million. This included an advance made by the United Nations under conditions set by the Advisory Committee for the purpose of acquiring the land on which the UNITAR building stands. The Institute faced an annual budgetary deficit of $717,710 for the year 1990 and $471,017 for 1991. Fiscal year 1992 is expected also to end with a deficit. Advances have been authorized by the General Assembly or made by the United Nations out of necessity in order to preserve the viability of the Institute, pending a

decision on its future by the General Assembly. The uncertainty regarding the Institute's immediate future has made the financial situation even more difficult. Although grants allocated to special purpose programmes have increased, contributors hesitate to pledge or commit funds to the General Fund under the present circumstances. This situation cannot be allowed to continue.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

6. The Secretary-General regards training as crucial to equip the Organization with the skills necessary to meet the challenges facing it today. In the context of a revitalized United Nations, it will be essential to enhance training capacities. The Secretary-General has accordingly worked out proposals aimed at resolving the problem of the debt of UNITAR, while at the same time strengthening training activities in the United Nations system.

7. First, after considering various possible options, the Secretary-General has come to the conclusion that the best course for resolving the problem of the debt would be for the United Nations to take over the UNITAR building in New York in return for the cancellation of the debt and coverage of the financial obligations for 1992. The New York office of UNITAR would then be phased out and UNITAR would be scaled down and transferred to Geneva. The amount that would need to be appropriated to cover the debt and the financial obligations for 1992 would be approximately $11 milli

8. Secondly, the transfer of UNITAR to Geneva would open the way for establishing close relations between the Institute and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) International Training Centre at Turin, Italy, which carries out training programmes that are closely related to those of the Institute. The Turin Centre has a large residential training facility, with the only campus in the United Nations system, and could accommodate a substantial part of UNITAR training activities. This would not only strengthen UNITAR training activities but enable them to be carried out on a more cost-effective basis. In this context, the Turin Training Centre, as requested by the Administrative Committee on Coordination, is conducting a series of training activities in support of the United Nations operational activities for development, including United Nations system workshops on management of field coordination for senior United Nations system country representatives. The Turin Centre, in cooperation with UNITAR, could develop an enhanced capacity for inter-agency agency training programmes and thus help to strengthen operational activities of the United Nations system.

9. If the General Assembly approves this approach, the Secretary-General would work out the necessary arrangements for establishing a close association between the Institute and the Turin Centre with a view to carrying out the bulk of UNITAR training activities at the Turin Centre.

10. The training programmes in multilateral diplomacy undertaken by UNITAR in New York serve a useful function for a large number of Member States. It would be the Secretary-General's intention to arrange for them to be continued under the auspices of the United Nations.

11. Following the transfer of UNITAR to Geneva, its training activities would continue to be funded through voluntary contributions and special purpose grants. United Nations staff members could also be seconded to UNITAR for short periods.

12. The Secretary-General trusts that Member States will provide a secure level of funding to cover both the training projects and the administrative costs.

13. With respect to staff requirements, the transfer of UNITAR to Geneva will call for staff reduction and/or redeployment. All necessary efforts will be made to reabsorb staff members within the United Nations Secretariat and other organizations of the United Nations system and to ensure that, as called for by the Assembly in paragraph 11 of its resolution 42/197, those affected will not suffer loss of rank or benefits.

IV. SURVEY OF RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES

14. As requested by the General Assembly, the Secretariat contacted the research and/or training institutes with aims similar to those of UNITAR, requesting information concerning their terms of reference, programmes and budgets and financing, as follows: the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) and the United Nations University (UNU). As shown in the table these institutes have varied mandates and financing arrangements and cover a wide range of activities.

15. Four of the institutes surveyed, INSTRAW, UNICRI, UNIDIR and UNRISD, have mandates and roles in specific sectors, i.e., the advancement of women, crime prevention and control, disarmament, and social development. In the case of INSTRAW and UNICRI, the involvement in training is highly specific and germane to their particular areas of responsibility. The other institutes were established at the regional level either for special purposes, as in the case of the three regional centres for peace and disarmament and the Latin American Demographic Centre, or set up under the aegis of the regional commissions, as in the case of IDEP and ILPES, which cover the broad field of economic and social development in their respective regions. IDEP and ILPES conduct research and provide training and technical assistance, respectively, for African and Latin American and Caribbean countries and concentrate primarily on economic and social planning. Similarly, the regional centres for peace

and disarmament and for demography carry out activities in their respective regions.

16. The United Nations University is in a special situation given the nature of its research and post-graduate training activities. Its Charter gives the University a broad agenda since it carries out its work on the pressing problems of human survival, development and welfare that are the concern of the United Nations and its agencies. In the discharge of this mandate, the University takes a multidisciplinary approach and tries to ensure broad representation of the experience and viewpoints of various regions, cultural traditions and schools of thought. Specifically, the activities of the University cover universal human values and global responsibilities, new directions for the world economy, sustaining global life support systems, advances in science and technology and population dynamics and human welfare. The University receives financial support from voluntary contributions, with major contributions being made to an endowment fund, and also receives annual-type operating contributions as well as specific programme and project support.

17. The institutes rely on diverse funding mechanisms. UNRISD, for example, relies entirely on voluntary contributions, while UNIDIR is funded partly through subventions from the regular budget of the United Nations. IDEP and ILPES obtain funds from Governments of the region they service and from United Nations funds, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development. The regional centres for peace and disarmament and the regional centre for demography are financed partly by voluntary contributions, partly by grants from United Nations funds and partly by the United Nations regular budget. As noted in a number of previous studies on the role of the autonomous United Nations research institutes, these bodies often face problems arising from the precariousness of their financing.

18. In compliance with General Assembly resolutions 44/175 of 19 December 1989 and 45/219 of 21 December 1990, meetings of United Nations research institutes are held periodically. Since 1990, these meetings have focused on information exchange and the discussion of areas for possible cooperation as well as the dissemination of research results.

19. The Secretary-General is currently undertaking a comprehensive review of secretariat structures in the economic and social field with a view to further rationalizing these structures and achieving more effective Organization-wide distribution of responsibilities. The aim is to enhance the quality and coherence of the support provided by the Secretariat to central intergovernmental bodies, and to improve the effectiveness of overall secretariat activities relating to data gathering and research, on the one hand, and operational activities, on the other. It is his intention to assess the effectiveness of sectoral institutes and their linkages with the relevant units of the Secretariat as part of this comprehensive review. One of the focuses of the comprehensive review will also be on the regional structures, and the regional institutes will be reviewed in this context.

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH AND/OR TRAINING INSTITUTES

NAME: LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)
DATE ESTABLISHED: 1957
HEADQUARTERS: SANTIAGO

Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing
By resolution 346/AC68, in 1975 CELADE was incorporated into the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) system and entrusted with the execution of ECLAC's regional population programme.	Technical assistance, training, applied research and information	- Basic data collection - Population research, training and policy development. - MCH/FP (maternal and child health) (Focus on women's reproductive health). - Special programmes (Operational research on women's reproductive behaviour and the ageing of populations)	For 1991: $4,303,212	(By order of contribution) - UNFPA - Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) through the CELADE/Canada Cooperation and Exchange Programme - United Nations regular budget - Government of the Netherlands - Government of France - International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada - Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	International staff 21 Local staff (including local professional staff) 40

NAME: UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (UNRISD)
DATE ESTABLISHED: 1 AUGUST 1963
HEADQUARTERS: GENEVA

Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing	
A/5391 ST/SGB/126	Conduct research into problems, and policies of social development, and relationship between various types of social and economic development during different phases of economic growth.	Research; Programme on Environment, Sustainable Development and Social Change; Crisis, Adjustment and Social Change; Participation and Changes in Property Relations in Communist and Post-Communist Societies; Ethnic Conflict and Development; Political Violence and Social Movements; Refugees, Returnees and Local Society; Socio-Economic and Political Impact of Production, Trade and Use of Illicit Narcotic Drugs; and Patterns of Consumption/ Qualitative Indicators of Development. Coordinates activities with other specialized agencies. Dissemination: Publishes discussion papers, monographs, books, conference summaries and	$1.5 to 2.0 million per annum	Voluntary contributions from government, international agencies, foundations and other grant giving bodies	Geneva: Director Professional staff a/ Supporting staff Dakar: Professional staff b/ Supporting staff	 1 10 7 2 2

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Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing
		newsletter. Publications disseminated to researchers, teachers, policy makers, activists, and officials of international, regional and bilateral development agencies. Training and institution-building: National research teams drawn from local universities and research institutes, mainly in developing countries; carry out UNRISD's research programmes. Institute provides technical and financial support, as well as linking with regional and international networks.			

Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing
		Conferences and Workshops: Organizes international meetings to present policy-oriented research results.			

a/ Regular programme.

b/ Associated programme "Strategies for the future of Africa".

NAME: LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING (ILPES)
DATE ESTABLISHED: JUNE 1962
HEADQUARTERS: SANTIAGO

Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding		Staffing	
Created by resolution 220(AC.52). Incorporated into ECLAC system by resolution 340(AC.66). Designated (resolution 371(XVII)) Technical secretariat of the System of Coordination and Cooperation among Planning Bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean (SCCOPALC).	- Technical secretariat of the Regional Council for Planning (39 Latin American and Caribbean government bodies) and SCCOPALC meetings. - Advisory services, training, applied research and information.	The functions of ILPES are concentrated on five substantive areas: - Planning and coordination of public policies - Public sector programming - Social programmes and projects - Regional and local development - Integrated project banks.	For 1992: $3,000,000		%		
				Government direct contributions	40	Experts and research assistants	22
				Regular United Nations budget	35	Administrative and secretarial staff	15
				Specific projects	15		
				European government grants	10		

NAME: UNITED NATIONS AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (IDEP)
DATE ESTABLISHED: MARCH 1962
HEADQUARTERS: DAKAR

Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing
Resolution 58(V) of 1 March 1962 of ECA Conference of Ministers of Planning	1. To provide training courses of varying duration on various aspects of development and planning in Africa. 2. To organize in African countries seminars and workshops on practical problems of national and regional development and planning. 3. To provide advisory services to African Governments on development issues. 4. To establish documentation on economic development and planning, and to provide materials to national and subregional institutions and organizations.	1. Training - Cycle of programmes leading to M.A. degree in economic development and planning. Cycle consists of Basic Programme; Specialization Programmes in Industry, Agriculture, Energy and Human Resources; and Research Programme. Over 1,200 government officials trained. 2. Research: Significant volume of research published. 3. Documentation: Large specialized collection of books, journals which are available to researchers. 4. Organizes conferences and workshops on various development themes.	1989 a/ .. 1,675,150.00 1990 b/ .. 1,779,271.00 1991 c/ .. 1,267,000.00 Real expenditures 1989 .. 1,213,247.08 1990 .. 1,487,938.61 1991 .. 1,075,189.66	1989 UNDP .. 41.74% Governments .. 41.27% UNFPA .. 17.00% 1990 UNDP .. 44.71% Governments .. 36.80% UNFPA .. 18.50% 1991 Governments .. 66.59% d/ UNFPA .. 25.26% UNTFAD .. 8.14%	Professional 9 General Service 24 Short-term staff (P/GS) 9

Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing
	5. To promote and defend the economic independence of African countries.	5. Networking with corresponding national institutes.			

a/ Two L5 posts on ECA overhead cost.

b/ One L5 post on ECA overhead cost.

c/ Four professional posts: two L4, one L5 and one L6 from General Assembly non-recurrent provision. These are not included in the respective budgets.

d/ Actual amount received was $830,157.62 but actual expenditure for 1991 was $716,008.68.

NAME: UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH (UNIDIR)
DATE ESTABLISHED: 1 OCTOBER 1980
HEADQUARTERS: GENEVA

Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing
Established by General Assembly resolution 34/83 M to undertake independent research on disarmament and related problems, particularly international security issues, working in close cooperation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs. Statute approved by General Assembly resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984.	(a) To provide the international community with more diversified and complete data on problems relating to international security, the armaments race and disarmament in all fields, particularly in the nuclear field, so as to facilitate progress, through negotiations, towards greater security for all States and towards the economic and social development of all peoples; (b) To promote informed participation by all States in disarmament efforts;	Conduct of research projects in accordance with Work Programme approved by the Board of Trustees; Publication of the resulting manuscripts as research reports, research papers and the quarterly Newsletter; Organization of conferences, symposia, seminars and expert group meetings.	1992: $1,563,400	1. Subvention from regular budget of the United Nations in accordance with article VII.2 of the statute of UNIDIR. 2. Voluntary contributions from Member States and public and private organizations.	Director (D-2) 1 Deputy Director (D-1) 1 General Service 2 plus ad hoc appointments of research associates, research assistants and temporary secretarial assistance on a project-related basis and on short-term contracts. (In 1992 such staff consisted of 4 research associates and 2 temporary secretaries.)

Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing
	(c) To assist ongoing negotiations on disarmament and continuing efforts to ensure greater international security at a progressively lower level of armaments, particularly nuclear armaments, by means of objective and factual studies and analyses;				
	(d) To carry out more in-depth, forward-looking and long-term research on disarmament, so as to provide a general insight into the problems involved, and to stimulate new initiatives for new negotiations.				

NAME: UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN AFRICA
DATE ESTABLISHED: 1 JANUARY 1986
HEADQUARTERS: LOME

Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing
General Assembly resolution 40/151 G of 16 December 1985	- To provide, upon request, substantive support for initiatives and other efforts of Member States of the African region towards the realization of measures of peace, arms limitation and disarmament in the region, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity. - To coordinate the implementation of regional activities in Africa under the World Disarmament Campaign.	The Centre operates under the auspices of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign. The Department acts as a focal point for coordinating inputs to the activities of the Centre by pertinent organs, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system. Detailed information concerning the activities carried out by the Centre and budgetary matters is reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on the subject to be presented to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.	For 1991: $148,000 For 1992: $45,000 a/	Established with headquarters at Lome on the basis of existing resources and voluntary contributions that Member States and interested organizations may make to that end.	Director (P-5) 1

a/ This amount is for the first semester of 1992.

NAME: UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
DATE ESTABLISHED: 1 JANUARY 1987
HEADQUARTERS: LIMA

Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing
General Assembly resolution 41/60 J of 8 December 1986	- To provide, on request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities of the Member States of the Latin American and Caribbean region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, and for the promotion of economic and social development through appropriate reutilization of available resources. - To coordinate the implementation of regional activities in Latin America and the Caribbean under the World Disarmament Campaign.	The Centre operates under the auspices of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign. The Department acts as a focal point for coordinating inputs to the activities of the Centre by pertinent organs, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system. Detailed information concerning the activities carried out by the Centre and budgetary matters is reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on the subject to be presented to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.		Established in accordance with Assembly resolution 39/63 J on the World Disarmament Campaign, with headquarters at Lima, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States and interested organizations may make to that end. The Centre currently shares the premises of the United Nations Information Centre at Lima.	Director (P-5) 1

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NAME: UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
DATE ESTABLISHED: 1 JANUARY 1989
HEADQUARTERS: KATHMANDU

Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing
General Assembly resolution 42/39 D of 30 November 1987	- To provide, on request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the Asia and the Pacific region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, through appropriate utilization of available resources. - To coordinate the implementation of regional activities in Asia and the Pacific under the World Disarmament Campaign.	The Centre operates under the auspices of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign. The Department acts as a focal point for coordinating inputs to the activities of the Centre by pertinent organs, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system. Detailed information concerning the activities carried out by the Centre and budgetary matters is reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on the subject to be presented to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.		Established with headquarters at Kathmandu on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States and interested organizations may make to that end. The Centre is temporarily housed in the UNDP building at Kathmandu.	The Resident Representative of UNDP is entrusted, on an interim basis, with the functions of Director of the Centre.

NAME: UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (UNICRI)
DATE ESTABLISHED: 1968
HEADQUARTERS: ROME

Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing
- Economic and Social Council resolution 1086 B - Established in 1968 as the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI). Economic and Social Council adopted a statute in 1989 transforming UNSDRI into UNICRI. - The objective of the Institute is to contribute, through research, training, field activities and the collection,	(a) To identify appropriate strategies, policies and instruments for the prevention and control of the phenomena of crime so as to contribute to socio-economic development and to promote the protection of human rights; (b) To establish a reliable knowledge-and-information base on social problems involving juvenile delinquency and adult criminality, special attention being given to new, frequently transnational forms	1. Research - Development and Crime; - International Criminal Justice Data Bases; - Crime Prevention and Control Strategies; - Bibliographical Research. 2. Technical Assistance Support to developing countries at subregional and national levels through the promotion of professional expertise and skills in crime prevention and the administration of justice in such fields as juvenile justice, social	For 1992: $3,646,550	The administrative budget and scientific activities of the Institute are financed from the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, to which contributions are made by Member States, governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as academic institutions and private donors.	Professional staff 11 General Service staff 12 Researchers from member countries Consultants and experts 50

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Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing
exchange and dissemination of information, to the formulation and implementation of improved policies in the field of crime prevention and control, due regard being paid to the integration of such policies within broader policies for socio-economic change and development, and to the protection of human rights.	of these phenomena; (c) To formulate practical models and systems in the foregoing context aimed at support for policy formulation, implementation and evaluation in an operational sense; (d) To provide action-oriented research and training relating to the United Nations programme for crime prevention and criminal justice; (e) To design and carry out training activities at the interregional level and, at the request of interested countries, at the national level; (f) To promote the exchange of information by	rehabilitation and substance abuse. 3. Training Training in research and policy analysis methodology and in the development and use of criminal justice and related databases; integrated training projects targeted at government officials, experts and operators (law enforcement, education, public health, social work, police, etc.); providing expertise in the prevention of crime and social maladjustment and the planning and implementation of crime prevention policies. Training activities are carried out at the international, subregional and national levels. 4. Documentation			

Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing
	maintaining an international documentation centre on criminology and related disciplines.	services; specialized library on criminology and criminal justice; database/clearing-house on substance abuse prevention.			
		5. Publication of research results, proceedings of scientific meetings/ seminars and ad hoc contributions to scientific journals.			

NAME: INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN (INSTRAW)
DATE ESTABLISHED: 2 MAY 1976
HEADQUARTERS: SANTO DOMINGO

Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing	
Established by Economic and Social Council resolution 1998 (LX) of 2 May 1976. INSTRAW is an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations, established in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to serve as a vehicle on the international level for the purpose of undertaking research and establishing training programmes to contribute to the integration and mobilization of women in development, to raise awareness of women's issues world wide and better to	To stimulate and assist through research, training and the collection and dissemination of information, the advancement of women and their integration in the development process both as participants and beneficiaries. INSTRAW assists the efforts of intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations in this regard.	1. To conduct research and studies to enhance the effective integration and mobilization of women in development, giving particular attention to the problems faced by women in developing countries; 2. To establish training programmes, including a fellowship programme and advisory services, through which the Institute endeavours to raise awareness on issues concerning women and development and to achieve equal participation of women in all aspects of economic and social development and to increase the opportunities of women to acquire new skills	For the biennium 1992-1993: approved budget ceiling of $4,104,906.	INSTRAW receives voluntary contributions from States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, foundations and private sources which are kept in the Trust Fund for INSTRAW established by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. The resources available in the Trust Fund for the 1992-1993 period include expected contributions amounting to approximately $4.6 million.	Professional category General Service 1992-1993 biennium total	9 34 43

Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing
assist women to meet new challenges and directions. General Assembly resolution 3520 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 and 39/249 of 9 April 1985.		in order to meet the challenges of rapid change in today's society; 3. To establish and maintain a system of information, documentation and communication so as to enable the Institute to respond to the need for disseminating information world wide on women's issues. The main areas of the Institute's programme of activities for the 1992-1993 biennium comprise: (a) Incorporating gender in environment and sustainable development;			

Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing
		(b) Gender training for the inclusion of women; (c) Appraisal and evaluation of development strategies and programmes for the maximum impact on women; (d) Improving statistics and indicators on women; (e) Methods for valuing the contribution of women, including the informal sector.			

NAME: UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY (UNU)
DATE ESTABLISHED: 6 DECEMBER 1973
HEADQUARTERS: TOKYO

Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing	
General Assembly resolution 3081 (XXVIII) - UNU is an international community of scholars engaged in research, post-graduate training and the dissemination of knowledge in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. It functions under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and UNESCO, through a central programming and	1. Research into the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare. Areas of continuing concern include: - Coexistence between peoples having different cultures, languages and social systems; - Peaceful relations between States and the maintenance of peace and security; - Human rights; - Economic and social change and development; - Environment and the proper use of resources;	A. Universal Human Values and Global Responsibilities 1. Governance and Conflict Resolution 2. Multilateralism and the United Nations System 3. Culture and Development 4. Special Projects: (i) Global Seminar in Japan (ii) Japan-ASEAN Forum B. The World Economy and Development 1. Hunger and Poverty: the Poorest Billion (UNU/WIDER) 2. Money, Finance and Trade: Reform for World Development (UNU/WIDER)	1992-1993: $60,155,000	Voluntary contributions from Governments, bilateral and multilateral agencies, foundations and other public and private sources. Major contributions are to its Endowment Fund, a capital fund invested to yield the basic income. The University also receives annual-type operating contributions as well as specific programme and project support.	Total established posts Tokyo UNU/WIDER, Helsinki UNU/INTECH, Maastricht UNUIIST, Macau UNU/INRA, prospectively in Accra with a unit in Lusaka UNU's network involves numerous	155 86 36 15 15 3

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Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing
coordinating body, and a network of research and post-graduate training centres and programmes located in developed and developing countries.	- Basic scientific research and the application of the results of science and technology in the interests of development; - Universal human values related to the improvement of the quality of life. 2. The training and fellowship programme, designed to help alleviate the intellectual isolation of scholars in developing countries and thus to strengthen national research capabilities. Areas of training include: - Microprocessors and informatics; - Food and nutrition; - Energy; - Biotechnology; - Economics and quantitative techniques;	3. Other Development Economics Projects (UNU/WIDER) C. Global Life-Support Systems 1. Mountain Ecology and Sustainable Development 2. Natural Resources in Africa (UNU/INRA) 3. Sustainable Environment and Energy Futures 4. Special Project: Environment and Health D. Advance in Science and Technology 1. Implications of New Technologies (UNU/INTECH) 2. Biotechnology for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNU/BIOLAC) 3. Microprocessors and informatics 4. Software Technology for Developing Countries (UNUIIST) E. Population Dynamics and Human Welfare			scholars and scientists at institutions throughout the world, conducting research and training activities of the University.

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Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing
	- Science and technology; 3. Dissemination - Mainly scholarly publishing, primarily through the UNU Press; - Seminars, conferences and other types of scholarly meetings.	1. Implications of Demographic Change and Urbanization 2. Food and Nutrition for Human and Social Development 3. Special Project: Socio-Economic and Political Consequences of the International Trade in Illicit Drugs. F. Inter-Programme Activities 1. Future Global Change and Modelling 2. Human and Policy Dimensions of Global Environmental Change (including Economics of Environment and Development (UNU/WIDER))			

Mandate	Main functions	Type of activities	Budget	Sources of funding	Staffing
		3. Women in Development (UNU/WIDER and UNU/INTECH) 4. Middle East Forum 5. Frontiers of Science and Technology 6. Training and Fellowships			